

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day, probably light local
snows; to-morrow partly cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 25.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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ROADS TO FIGHT RETURN BY U.S. ON OLD STATUS

Executives Prepare List of
Points for Congress to
Consider.

NEW EXPENSE FACTOR
Provision Is Wanted for
\$300,000,000 Annual
Wage Increase.

MAY COMPLICATE RATES
Problem of Interstate and In-
trastate Schedules De-
mands Study.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The railroads
are completing plans for a fight to
the finish against the Administration's
program for extension and
enlargement of Federal control. A
program setting forth in detail the
position of the railroads is being
completed for presentation to the Senate
Interstate Commerce Committee. This
is expected to be ready when the com-
mittee begins hearings next week on
the proper determination of the
future of the railroads.

Although every detail has not been
completed THE SUN is able to present
the general features of the railroad
plan as follows:

The status of the railroads should
be determined definitely within the
period fixed by Congress for their re-
turn, that is, twenty-one months after
the proclamation of peace.

The present owners stand unalter-
ably opposed to the return of their
property on the pre-war basis.

Must Meet New Expenses.
Provision must be made to enable
the railroads to meet the estimated
increase of \$300,000,000 in wages
granted by the Federal Railroad Ad-
ministration since the roads were
taken over.

There must be comprehensive legis-
lation to prevent the collapse of the
rate structure throughout the country.
Congress must devise a way to
enable the railroads to expand and
improve, with an annual expenditure
as high as \$1,000,000,000 for the next
five years.

The Association of Railroad Executives
will take the position that there
is no necessity for rushing the railroad
problem to a solution within the next
two months, but that there is equally
no reason why the question should be
left unsettled for five years, as urged
by Mr. McAdoo.

Congress must take the present situa-
tion, the association will contend, when
it wrote into the railroad law the pro-
vision confining the period of Gov-
ernment control until twenty-one months
after the proclamation of peace. The
proclamation of peace is still a long
off. It may be two and a half or
three years before the twenty-one
month period could begin. This would
allow ample time for calm and de-
liberate legislation on the railroad
problem, the railway executives believe.
If there is such pressing necessity for
haste, they point out, the President
can call an extraordinary session of Con-
gress to pass the legislation.

Facing New Conditions.
At the same time they are prepared
to combat the Administration's threat
to turn the railroads back to their
owners at once if Congress refuses to
grant the proposed five-year extension.
They believe it would be disastrous to
throw the railroads back upon their own
resources on the same conditions which
operated before the Government took them
over.

Since the Federal Government has
been operating the railroads wage in-
creases have totaled \$300,000,000 an-
nually. It is estimated. The railroad
executives insist that there must be
legislation to meet this increase, as well
as to carry out improvements and ex-
penses to keep pace with the growth
of the country.

The rate making question presents
one of the most complicated of all knots.
How to establish a proper correlation
between interstate and intrastate rates
remains to be decided. The railway ex-
ecutives point out that if the present
intrastate rates stand and the State
commissions are permitted to restore
intrastate rates the whole ma-
chine of rate making will be thrown
out of gear and the most serious com-
plications result.

GERMAN ENVOY QUITS TURKEY
"Under Entente Pressure" Ambas-
sador Leaves Constantinople.

London, Dec. 27.—"Under pressure
from the Entente," says a German wire-
less despatch received to-day, the Ger-
man Ambassador to Turkey, who has
been in Constantinople for several days,
is expected to reach Genoa on Satur-
day.

Germans Ask for Food; 'Go to Hell,' Says Hoover

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Food Administrator Hoover, in Europe arranging relief for the peoples of the war devastated territories, has refused to discuss German food conditions with Baron von der Lancken and Dr. Rich.

A message received to-day from Paris said these two German officials, who were prominent in the German administration of Belgium, wired to Walter Lyman Brown, director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at Rotterdam, that they had been appointed by the German Government to negotiate with Mr. Hoover for food supplies and that they desired Mr. Hoover to advise them when and where he would meet them.

In answer Mr. Hoover sent this message:

"You can describe two and a half years of arrogance toward ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select and tell the pair personally to go to hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair."

BRITISH TAKE 2 'RED' WARSHIPS

Capture Made in Baltic While
One Vessel Was Bombard-
ing Lighthouses.

DEATH WARNING ISSUED
Admiralty Adopts Drastic
Measures to Crush Spread
of Bolshevism.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British warship Calypso has captured two Bolshevik destroyers in the eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the Admiralty to-day. One of the destroyers was engaged in bombarding lighthouses in the vicinity of Revel.

The officers and men on board the destroyers were made prisoner. No casualties occurred on the Calypso, according to the reports reaching the Admiralty. The Calypso was commanded by Capt. Bertram S. Thesiger.

Austrian, Dec. 27.—The British Admiralty is prepared to take drastic measures against the propagation of Bolshevism in that part of the German fleet remaining in German hands, according to a Berlin despatch to-day. The sinking of vessels displaying the red flag and the execution of crews infected with Bolshevism is threatened, it is declared.

The text of the order attributed to the British Admiralty in the message reads:

"Vessels under the red flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without flags will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of war. If a single man is caught propagating Bolshevist ideas the entire crew of the vessel in question will be shot."

CITY FREEDOM FOR WILSON

Manchester Will Confer Honor on
American President.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 27.—The Municipal Committee decided tonight to confer the freedom of the city upon President Wilson, on his approaching visit, in the Free Trade Hall, which will accommodate 4,000 persons.

It had been originally planned to have the ceremony in the Town Hall, which holds only 800 persons.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY ALARMED

Many Seek Safety in Foreign
Legations.

BERN, Dec. 27.—Most of the members of the former Austrian royal house, who have remained in Austria, are reported to have sought safety in neutral legations in Vienna because of fear of rough treatment by the new Government.

The Argentinian and Chilean legations have offered hospitality to a dozen former archdukes and archduchesses.

CARUSO IS INJURED BY FALL ON STAGE

Audience Sees Tenor Cut
Knee Descending Steps.

Enrico Caruso, singing at his best in "Samson et Dalila" during a notable performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, gave one of the largest audiences of the season an unexpected bit of excitement when he tripped in coming down the stage, which formed a part of the stage setting for the second act and fell heavily to the stage.

He received an ugly wound on the left knee, but he did not seem to mind it. When he had dressed and bound the injury, Caruso, although suffering from pain and loss of blood, continued the performance.

It was at the end of the second act, when Caruso had finished his grand scene with Dalila, with Mme. Louise Homer in that role, that the accident took place. Caruso and Homer were in the balcony of the opera house when the fall occurred. It had been noted by the critics that the performance was going unusually well and the great audience was generous with applause.

Caruso started from the top of the steps to the stage. He seemed to miss the first step entirely, for his fall was complete and heavy. There was instant consternation in the audience as the other members of the company and stage assistants ran to aid the fallen star.

At the conclusion of the opera Mr. Caruso was taken to his apartments in the Hotel Knickerbocker. He was suffering from shock and loss of blood, but it was not thought the injury would prove serious.

HAASE FACTION MAY SUCCEED EBERT REGIME

Majority Socialists in Ger-
many Believed Near
Downfall.

INDEPENDENTS TO RULE
Formed Minority Opposing
Government Throughout
War Period.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 26 (midnight, delayed).—As a result of to-day's deliberations it is believed in some quarters the majority Socialists will retire from the Cabinet and leave the Independents in full control of the Government.

The Cabinet was in secret session the greater part of the day. The leading Independents in the Government also were in conference and this gave rise to a rumor that Hugo Haase, the leader of the Independent Socialists, would be called on to organize a new government.

The crisis is likely to continue for a day or two and may meet with an unforeseen solution. To-day passed quietly in Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Central Council has been summoned, with a view to reconstructing the Government, according to a Berlin despatch to the *Berlingske Tidende*. This action supposedly is taken for the purpose of including Georg Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the Government.

The present German Government or Council of People's Commissioners is made up of six members, three majority Socialists and three Independent Socialists, sometimes called minority Socialists.

The majority Socialist members are Premier Ebert, Scheidemann and Landwehrmann. The Independents are Hugo Haase, Wilhelm Dittmann and Richard Barth. During the war the majority Socialists supported the Government, while the Independents were in opposition. Dittmann being imprisoned on a charge of treason.

The Spartacist group of Dr. Karl Liebknecht formerly was allied with the Independents. The Haase group might be called radicals and the Liebknecht group ultraradicals. The Liebknecht followers are opposed to both the majority and Independent Socialists.

POLICE PROMISE TO RESCUE 'VORWAERTS'

Was Seized in Holiday Dem-
onstration.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 26 (delayed).—The Spartacist faction was still in control late this afternoon of the office of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts*, which was seized by members of the group Wednesday night. Chief of Police Eichhorn, however, has promised the editors of the newspaper that the invaders of the plant would be ejected by 6 o'clock this evening in order to make possible the publication of Friday's issue by the regular staff.

The seizure of the newspaper was suggested during the demonstration at the palace on Wednesday, when Dr. Karl Liebknecht and other radicals delivered speeches. There were signs of "win to the *Vorwaerts*," and the crowd followed the Red Guard to the printing plant, which was unoccupied, as the day was a holiday.

After the seizure volunteer composition, the police called in soldiers, and several of these started the typewriter machines. Spartacist writers provided copy for handbills which were issued under the caption "Red *Vorwaerts*." Meanwhile the Red Guard had posted sentries at the doors and windows to keep invaders out. One of these sentries was an anarchist carrying a rifle in one hand and an umbrella in the other.

The handbills contained a report of the demonstration and explained the seizure of the newspaper, which was declared to be warranted "under the new law born with the revolution." Another item declared the *Vorwaerts* to be the product of blood and sweat of the German workmen. The newspaper was also referred to as a "lying dog" and "a reptile whose poisonous teeth are now directed against the retirement of Premier Ebert and Herr Scheidemann, and their intimate colleagues was also demanded."

SAILORS GET TROOPS OUSTED FROM BERLIN

Last Agency of Law and
Order Is Gone.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 27 (delayed).—An eleventh hour compromise with the revolting sailors by the Ebert-Scheidemann section of the Government apparently saved Berlin from an extremist Christmas. The sailors gained more than they sought and will remain in Berlin as part of the Republican Soldiers' Guard.

The compromise provided that a division of troops from the western front, under Lieut. Gen. Lohmeyer, which was sent to Berlin by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in response to an appeal by the Government, will retire and leave the capital under the protection of two volunteer police organizations which are dominated by the Extremists. The sailors agreed when the soldiers have been antagonistic, are known to be under the special leadership of Georg Ledebour, was one of the representatives of the sailors in the negotiations.

Continued on Third Page.

MONACO PRINCE ACCUSES KAISER OF CAUSING WAR

Writing to Ex-Ruler, Re-
calling Remarks Which
Showed Real Mind.

TREACHERY LAID BARE
"You Deliberately Planned
Conflict," Former Friend
Tells Wilhelm.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A letter that Prince Albert of Monaco addressed to former Emperor William has been given to the Associated Press. It promises to rival the notable revelations made by Prince Liebknecht, German Ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war, and Dr. Muehlen, the former Krupp director.

Prince Albert's letter gives textually many conversations with the ex-Emperor on his war projects, and also a number of letters from the former German ruler to the Prince. The letters are addressed to the Prince as "My dear Cousin," and are signed "Your Highness's devoted friend, cousin and admirer, William I."

The conversations between the ex-Emperor and the Prince cover years of close intimacy during which Prince Albert was a frequent guest of the Emperor at Berlin and Kiel and at the Emperor's summer palace on the island of Corfu.

Recalls Their Talks.
The Prince's letter is addressed: "To His Majesty William II." It addresses the former German ruler directly throughout as "Sire." It recalls to the ex-Emperor their conversations, in which the Emperor expressed his ideas for Germany's future, and then gives the successive steps in which he yielded to the military element.

Explaining the purposes of his letter, Prince Albert writes:

"I speak with serenity after seventeen years of effort to enlighten you upon the only path which would maintain the rival nations within the limits of justice and dignity and would reunite in peace the interests of France and Germany. I speak with the earnestness of soul in revolt against the spectacle of the plot of force to annihilate law and honor, all the beauties of civilization and all the glories of man over the brute."

Warned Him of Error.
"It was open to you to become the greatest figure of all time if you had directed your power to repairing the injustice weighing on Europe and given your high authority to the ideals of right, justice and peace to which mankind is now eagerly turning."

But, instead, you maintained the brutal customs of a military monarchy until Germany, which had won world power based on civilization, has dragged you down in its false ideas and blind folly."

Recalling to the ex-Emperor their conversations, the Prince says:

"I was deeply impressed with the talk I had with you when we inaugurated the observatory of Ledeburg. When I condemned the militarizing of a people as stunting individual development you described to me the advantages of such a form of national education outside its purely military objects, because, as you said, it educated men from the heavy burden of their bearing."

"This was your conception of the principal end of a system the application of which is terrifying the world. To-day in the path of your armies are strewn the marks of this education, which betrays your profound error."

"Although you said to me one day it was not your right to take a certain action which would have conserved world peace, yet you told me on the yacht Meteor on June 28, 1914, in language of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 'Now I must do everything over again.'"

Says He Will End War.
"History will recognize in these two manifestations of your conscience the truth of your responsibility for a deliberate war. In an interview I had with you on the same date on the morning of the same day I noted certain points disclosing your real purposes when I said to you that I believed the majority of the French supported the idea of a rapprochement with Germany, you answered me with unusual emphasis, 'Yes, but we must hurry or else it will be too late and other arrangements will be necessary to establish the position of the nations of Europe.'"

"Here are the Anglo-Saxons understanding their true interests and trying to group themselves in a point of protection against the yellow races. Even this year President Wilson and England have used diplomatic language. They understand that there is nothing to do with Germany than to accept her as she is."

After thus quoting verbatim the Emperor's language, Prince Albert adds:

"You afterward talked at length to convince me you had no bad sentiment toward France or any one, and you remarked to me that you might have fallen upon Russia when she was routed by her war with Japan, and upon France when \$50,000 French soldiers were in hospitals. When I answered you that you saw the English squadron come by Germany than to accept her as she is."

Continued on Third Page.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE IN TREATY; WILSON AND BRITISH PREMIER AGREE; FACE TEST OF RIGHT, SAYS PRESIDENT

WILSON DINED IN REGAL STATE

Gold Plate Worth \$15,000,000
Used at King's Feast to
Honor President.

FOREIGN ENVOYS THERE

Leading Men of All Walks of
British Life Participate in
Function.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—President Wilson's second day in England was quietest the first day. The only ceremonial event was a state banquet in Buckingham Palace to-night, which was not only a spectacle such as probably no other court in Europe can provide the setting for, but the representative character of the men summoned to meet the head of the American Government.

Beside the members of the Royal Family the official world was represented by the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the heads of the Government, present and past chiefs of the army and navy, colonial officials and members of the royal household. There also were present dignitaries of the Church of England, representatives of universities and men high in the worlds of literature, art and journalism.

Royal Formalities Followed.

Every royal formality which has attended epochal occasions at the palace for two or three hundred years was carried out before and during the banquet. President Wilson, with Queen Mary, led the procession into the dining hall, preceded by officials of the palace splendidly equipped, bearing wands and walking backward and making obeisance to the guests.

Immediately behind the President and the Queen came King George and Mrs. Wilson. They were followed by members of the royal household. The Ambassador, John W. Davis, had the first place at a side rectangular table on President Wilson's right.

Seated to Dining Room.

Prior to the dinner President and Mrs. Wilson were escorted from their apartments to the great white drawing room, where the royal family had gathered with their other guests. These guests were presented to President and Mrs. Wilson and the dinner party immediately moved to the dining hall.

The scene as the guests proceeded to the hall was a great collection of solid gold plate and huge gold ornaments valued at \$15,000,000. These had been brought from the vaults for the occasion. One of these lockets contained pieces of plate too large or otherwise too cumbersome for use. These included one piece of great size taken from the wreck of the Spanish Armada.

In color the gold laden table blended with the decorations in the hall, which are white and gold with crimson carpet and upholstery to match. The crimson effect was further carried out by the exclusive use of poinsettias as floral decorations. In the balcony at the end of the room was a military orchestra. It was not heard from from the dining room, but in full state dress, heavy with gold lace.

Wilson's Back to Throne.

The banquet hall, 200 feet long by seventy-five feet wide, was approached by the guests through a state hallway approximately a block long, richly furnished and decorated with paintings and carvings. The banquet hall occasionally is used for banquets and other purposes, and has a throne at one end.

The main table was arranged so that the backs of President Wilson and King George were toward the throne.

The permanent decorations seemed strikingly simple when compared with the regal table.

On each side six out of glass chandeliers hung from the very high ceiling, but for the most part the light came from gold candelabra, each surmounted by a pink and white flower.

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TELLS KING GEORGE PROOF MUST BE GIVEN OF JUSTICE

President in Buckingham Speech Says Allies Are in
Unison in Ideals and Purposes, but Must
Also Have the Courage to Act.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Replying to the address of King George at the banquet in Buckingham Palace to-night, President Wilson said:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been more than pleased. We have been touched by it, and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States."

"For you and I, sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have and whatever authority, I possess it only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people."

"Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of freemen everywhere."

"America does love freedom, and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires."

Finds Allied Leaders Have Same Conceptions.

"I have had the privilege, sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own Government and with the spokesmen of the Governments of France and of Italy. And I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met."

"We have used great words. All of us have used the great words 'right' and 'justice,' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war."

"And we must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding."

"Yet after I have uttered the word 'courage' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it."

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another."

Must Apply Moral Judgment of World.

"And it will be our high privilege, I believe, sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves the predominant and controlling force of the world."

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me upon the other side of the sea—nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance."

"Therefore it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards which we are so proud to hold so high and to defend."

"May I not, sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your health and the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Great Britain?"

SENATE BACKS PEACE LEAGUE

Chamber's Attitude, Outlined
to "Sun," Shows No Desire
to Embarrass Wilson.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The extent to which the Senate will go toward meeting President Wilson's ideas when called on to ratify the peace treaty was learned by THE SUN to-day. The Senate will not object to the inclusion in the peace treaty of some statement that the American Government favors the working out of a plan for preserving the future peace of the world through a league of nations, limitation of armaments or otherwise.

Despite the two clear and concise statements of the position of the Republican Senators, one made by Senator Lodge (Mass.), and the other by Senator Knox (Cal.), it has developed here and abroad that there is still misunderstanding of the Republican attitude. Members of the Administration in close cable connection with the American peace delegates made it clear to-day that they consider Senator Lodge and his adherents are embarrassing the President by opposing the proposed "league of nations" and others of the fourteen points of peace laid down by President Wilson last winter.

Erroneous Interpretation.
This interpretation of the Republican position is entirely erroneous, it is explained. So far as embarrassing the President and the peace delegation is concerned it was recalled that the President virtually invited in his address to Congress on December 2 such expressions of opinion. The fact also that the Senate is equally responsible with the Administration, it was suggested.

Senator Lodge, as spokesman for the party which will be in power when the

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Lloyd George Insists Only Sovereignty of None Shall Be Impaired.

PRESIDENT APPROVES

All Day Conference Clarifies
Supposed Differences
as to Pact.

BALFOUR IN THE COUNCIL

British Opinion Favors Either
Compulsory Arbitration or
Year of Waiting.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 27.—The fullest and freest exchange of views took place to-day between the two most potential figures in the peace situation, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and each of them knows now exactly how the other feels on the dominating points of the great problem.

For many hours to-day the elected head of the British Government and the President of the United States sat together at a table and discussed the future of the world. It was the most momentous meeting of the President's visit to Europe, possibly one of the most momentous in history, which began this morning in Buckingham Palace and continued this afternoon in the drawing room of the Prime Minister's residence at No. 10 Downing street.

Wins Support for League.

As a basis for reaching a future agreement regarding a league of nations President Wilson is understood to have received assurances from Premier Lloyd George that he would support the plan and make it a part of the treaty of peace, and he found that the British view that such a league is essential to a permanent peace is in complete accord with his own idea, the British leader holding, however, that the sovereignty of any nation must not be impaired. President Wilson is agreeable to this view.

The preponderance of British official opinion is strongly in favor of a league which would use force to compel arbitration or a year of waiting, believing that this would be sufficient to prevent all future war without sacrificing any of the attributes of national sovereignty. It is believed that the details of the league were submitted for the first time to-day.

Many Watch the Windows.

Before this little three storied house of dull brown brick set in a narrow little street, with the Foreign Office directly opposite, a large crowd stood this afternoon awaiting the end of the conference. They stood many hours watching the windows of the second floor where the two great leaders were engaged in this epoch making discussion.

The house would not have been picked out by any casual sander in London streets as having any particular distinction. A flickering old gas lamp burned over the entrance and only a bright red carpet on the steps, contrasting strangely with the dinginess of Downing street, betokened that the little house with its grimy exterior was the scene of anything unusual.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when President Wilson left the house, driving back to Buckingham Palace entirely alone in Mr. Lloyd George's car, thus bringing to an end a day that will be memorable in the history of both nations. He had spent nearly seven hours, practically his first whole day in London, in exchanging ideas with British leaders.

Harmony Is Indicated.

There is every reason to believe tonight that the discussion was mutually satisfactory and that the two nations are to work harmoniously together in the peace conference with the same unity of purpose as characterized their military operations. Although nothing definite has developed in regard to the conversations to-day, opinion is well nigh unanimous that no serious differences were found in the views which were exchanged, although they covered the whole range of subjects which President Wilson so often has declared are fundamental to a peace of justice.

The question of the freedom of the seas, naturally uppermost in British minds, was one of the few points which were regarded as likely to provoke a divergence of opinion, but even on this subject, according to the best information, President Wilson has not assumed an uncompromising attitude with the British leaders. Nevertheless he would like to see a

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Happy Soldiers Sing A Smoke Fund Song

A SOLDIER writes that after getting a timely distribution of SUN smokes they raised their voices in a refrain eulogistic of the fund. A line of the song and other praise in prose for donors and THE SUN Tobacco Fund may be read on page 8. From these cards written after a recent festival, how the soldiers spent last Wednesday may be pictured.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.**

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